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quantity. Let it be admitted that he was an exception to his class; but the fact remains that both in and out of his class a training of the imagination which shall enable one to put himself in a foreigner's place is more essential to America's safety than the technique of Annapolis or West Point, and it is the great essential omitted from the education of our supercilious race.

"It is peace, not war, that I seek. Given such a navy [that is, the greatest on earth] as will command Japan's respect, and we shall have pleasant relations with her," is the complacent doctrine of the young man who is going into Congress for the express purpose of taxing our people to sink their money in short-lived battleships so as to terrorize the world and dominate by threat of force. There are many things taught at Annapolis, but how to create pleasant relations with a sensitive, aspiring people of the Oriental race is not one of them. The word "respect" is not given in the dictionaries as synonymous with fear or dread. One does not respect a tiger or a cobra or a torpedo boat or machine gun. Only justice and goodwill can ever win respect, spite of the opinion of many ardent youths and callow thinkers to the contrary. It is high time that these silly advocates of peace by gunpowder realized that there are some things which even *Dreadnaughts* and their rivals cannot do. They cannot make an irritated and insulted nation buy their goods. The power of the economic boycott is one to be reckoned with in the future, when estimating national dangers and methods of defense.

The shallowness of all this pretended anxiety for peace, to which I have alluded, is that its promoters sedulously refrain from considering the one certain thing that can bring the same peace and security between Japan and Germany and America as now exists between Maine, Alabama and Oregon. They would have us forget that the Hague Conference, which will open next May, will have before it five propositions from the Interparliamentary Union which would promote pleasant relations at the saving of a billion dollars and more annually in the near future. It is high time that the attention of the business world, so careful about insurance and economies, should give this heed.

One proposition is for the immunity of private property at sea in time of war, like that immunity on land which now exists. This would enable England, as Sir Robert Reid, the Lord Chancellor, has shown, to materially lessen her navy, which now exists largely to protect her merchant marine. If England's navy were diminished, all others would follow suit. A second recommendation is for a periodic meeting of the Hague Conference, which would be the beginning of a world's legislature, and would provide means for the regular settlement of new international problems as they come up in the rapid increase of international relationships. A third is a general arbitration treaty, which may be as inclusive as we choose to make it. There is nothing but ill-will and suspicion and a lurking love of war that would prevent all nations making treaties that, like those between Holland and Denmark, Chile and Argentine, should refer all difficulties to arbitration.

A fourth recommendation is a proportionate limitation of armaments. Were the other provisions adopted by the nations, this recommendation could at the third Hague Conference be expanded into a demand for a

diminution of armaments, and by succeeding stages in much less than a generation lead to the substitution of an international police for costly and delusive rival armies and navies. The fifth proposition — perhaps for the moment the most important of all — is that before any declaration of hostilities the forty signatory powers shall pledge themselves to have every supposed *casus belli* examined by an impartial tribunal, and a report made to the world. This alone would almost always prevent war, as such an investigation in the North Sea disaster prevented bloodshed between Russia and England.

These supremely important, far-reaching recommendations of able statesmen of the world's parliaments deserve to be placed at the head of every paper in the land every day from now until the opening of the great Conference at The Hague. The welfare of hundreds of millions of people will be affected by them. The solution of the whole war problem is within our grasp now, for the first time in human history. — *From the Boston Transcript.*

Dr. Rivière's Medical League of Peace.

The *Manchester* (England) *Guardian* has the following appreciative estimate of the Medical League of Peace founded by Dr. Rivière in Paris:

"Of all the associations formed to work against war and for peace, the last — Dr. Rivière's Medical League of Peace — is perhaps the most remarkable. It is surely the first non-political association of the kind. All the leaders of the trade unions in England are, without exception, strong peace men, and their congresses could be relied upon to give a hostile vote against ninety-nine wars out of a hundred. But even among trade unionists there is, so far as we know, no association formed expressly to carry on a peace propaganda. Among the professions there certainly is not. There is no Peace League of lawyers or clergymen and ministers of religion as such, and that the doctors should have shown the way is only another instance of the courageous part which what we may call the theory of Applied Medicine is playing in public affairs. It makes one long for associations of Applied Religion and Applied Law. Of course there are many more ways of working for peace than membership in a peace society; but the organization of men can nearly always exercise more influence than the same number of men acting individually could do, and the multiplication of these societies, with all their ramifications and transverse sectional organizations, is bound to be a great gain. The difficulty hitherto in resisting the demand for war has been that the quieter and more sober elements of society have commonly been the least vocal. Burke has a fine passage somewhere in which he warns us against calling the noise of the grasshoppers the voice of the field because the great cattle browse in silence. A war party must in the nature of things be vocal, and too often it has had its way simply because the more serious interests in a country have not found their voice in time. These sectional organizations will do something to prevent that happening so often in future.

"The interest in the legislative side of peace work is steadily growing, and hardly a week passes now without bringing some suggestion for preventing war, which is

usually too ingenious and too ambitious, but is always a wholesome sign that minds are applying themselves seriously to peace work. M. Rivière, the French doctor who has founded the new League, has a scheme of his own, of which the *Courrier Européen* gives some account. His notion is that two international tribunals are wanted, one to settle the differences between the two countries, the other to deal with questions concerning problems of humanity; the first tribunal composed of representatives of the countries concerned, the second a "humanitarian tribunal" composed of representatives of all countries. The Hague Tribunal would apparently still be the authority for settling disputes; these proposed tribunals, as we understand, would deal not with acute disputes, but with problems. It is all very interesting, and the more of these schemes that we have the better, provided that the lessons of the Holy Alliance are not forgotten.

"Another sign of the same stirring of thought was the open debate last week at the Cambridge Union, attended by representatives from the Sorbonne. The notion in favor of a popular referendum before war is begun was rejected, and on the whole, we think, rightly; but for an interval of delay between the rupture of negotiations and the beginning of hostilities there is, we believe, a very great deal to be said. The revival of the old formality of a declaration of war with a time notice would, we think, prevent most diplomatic failures from leading to actual war. It would, we think, have prevented the last war."

Correspondence.

WORK AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28, 1906.

Dr. Wm. G. Hubbard, a vice-president of the American Peace Society, on Friday, Nov. 23, addressed the children of our high school and of four of the grammar schools. He was escorted to these by two members of our Education Association, and was very much gratified to find so much interest and enthusiasm among superintendents, teachers and children in regard to the world's peace movement.

At the high school Dr. Hubbard's fine address was followed by a talk from Mrs. L. R. Dashiell, president of the Richmond Education Association, which showed deep thought and study on the great question of arbitration, and helped to strengthen and fasten upon the minds of the children what they had already heard.

A little girl who met him in the afternoon walking along Grace Street accosted him thus: "Are you Dr. Hubbard?" And then said, "We liked what you said to us at school this morning and hope you will come to see us again." Quite a small boy, when he reached his home, tried to repeat the whole address.

On Saturday the Woman's Club, a very representative social organization of our city, tendered Dr. Hubbard a reception at 4.30 P. M. Here he delivered an excellent address on the history of the world's peace movement dating back to 1815, when the first peace society was organized. His audience was very attentive, and many told him they had read about the Hague Court, but never before understood its great power for settling international disputes by arbitration. The speaker was introduced by Miss Jane Rutherford

in very fitting terms. She closed her remarks by repeating Isaiah's prophecy (chap. 2: 1-4), and expressing the hope that the day might soon come when it would be fulfilled, and men learn war no more.

Sunday, at 4 P. M., Dr. Hubbard spoke in the Second Presbyterian Church. He was introduced by the Hon. A. J. Montague, Ex-Governor of the State, who made a forcible address in behalf of peace. Dr. Hubbard then discussed the gospel side of peace, and also gave reasons why war is unchristian, unprofitable, unnecessary and unreasonable.

Immediately after the close of his address he was requested by some of the congregation to appoint a committee to consider the subject of organizing a league in Richmond to be auxiliary to the American Peace Society. Gen. Wm. A. Anderson, Hon. A. J. Montague, Mr. Irving Campbell, Mr. Joseph Bryan, Miss Jane Rutherford, Mrs. R. A. Ricks and others were appointed to constitute the committee. A request was made that two Hebrews be added to this committee. Mrs. C. O. B. Cowardin was named to represent the Catholic Church.

At 8 P. M. Dr. Hubbard addressed the Jewish Women's Council in the vestry room of the Jewish Temple, where he realized at once that he had the sympathy of his audience.

Afterward the chairman, Mr. Charles Hutzler, asked if the Council would endorse the excellent address they had just heard. The response was an almost unanimous vote in the affirmative. The Council then named Mr. C. Hutzler and Mrs. E. Ezekiel, president of the Woman's Council, to represent them on the peace committee.

We copy a student's account of Dr. Hubbard's address at 9 A. M. Monday, at the Union Theological Seminary: "Dr. Wm. G. Hubbard gave a very interesting and instructive address on Peace and Arbitration, resulting in a better understanding and firmer belief by the student body in the peace principles taught by the Scriptures, and their interest in the universal cessation of war was greatly increased."

His tenth and last address was at Richmond College, where he spoke about fifteen minutes.

MRS. C. V. MEREDITH,
MRS. R. A. RICKS.

New Books.

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY. By Charles F. Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 434 pages.

This last work of Mr. Dole's is an attempt — a very successful attempt, we think — to show what democracy really is, what constitutes its life and spirit as against its mere bodily form. The author makes prominent the great hopeful tendencies now everywhere so manifest in our civilization. He believes the world to be a good world, and that it is steadily getting better. But he points out the serious evils and dangers which beset its progress, the false and imperfect ideas and ideals which have come from the past and still dominate so powerfully both individuals and governments. He considers democracy to be still on trial, to be even feared and dreaded by many, and he points out the ways, the only ways, it seems to him, in which the experiment with it can be made truly successful. In the course of the thirty-two